

F

294

A8S7





Class F294
Book A857



Souvenir of
Atlanta
and Vicinity.



KINDLING WOOD BOYS.

ATLANTA



THE CITY OF ATLANTA, the capital of the State of Georgia, is the leading railroad and commercial center of the South. Before the war it was a bustling town of 11,000 inhabitants, but in November, 1864, the ground was covered with ashes and ruins, and only a handful of people remained who had braved the dangers of fire and sword. Typical of the determined energy of the South, which has

brought forth brilliant success from apparent disaster, Atlanta is to-day a great city of more than 125,000 people; a city of fine homes, of beautiful public edifices, churches, schools, theatres, hospitals, hotels, and towering office buildings, magnificent structures of brick, stone and steel, which brand the city with the mark of the twentieth century.

From here radiate twelve railroad lines, furnishing ample facilities for the distribution of merchandise and manufactures. The manufactured products of Atlanta have that variety which insures stability and will amount in value to the grand total of thirty millions for the present year. An elaborate system of rapid transit covers the city proper and reaches out six or eight miles on each side, affording quick and cheap access to the outlying towns.

Atlanta is a city of churches and of church-going people. The religious and social atmosphere is wholesome and invigorating. The educational side of the city is manifested tangibly by modern and well-equipped buildings of the public school system and the famous Georgia Institute of Technology. Three medical schools and a dental college are also located here.

Back of all the characteristics of Atlanta is an invincible and inspiring public spirit, a unity of purpose among the citizens in any undertaking where the interests of the city are at stake. This Atlanta spirit, which has accomplished miracles in the past, will continue to keep the city in its commanding position as the great metropolis of the Empire State of the South.

S. H. KRESS & COMPANY

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY FOR

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

COPYRIGHT, 1904, BY L. H. NELSON CO., PORTLAND, MAINE



MARIETTA STREET.

A splendid business street. One of the finest in the South



WHITEHALL STREET, END OF VIADUCT.
One of the asphalted thoroughfares of Atlanta.



THE GEORGIA STATE CAPITOL.

The most conspicuous public building in Atlanta. Erected at a cost of \$1,000,000.



Library.

INTERIOR VIEWS, STATE CAPITOL.

Ben Hill Monument.

The statue erected to honor the memory of Benjamin Harvev Hill, popularly known as "Ben Hill," the eminent Southern legislator, was unveiled in 1886. Senator Hill died in 1882, after serving his State faithfully in Washington for many years.



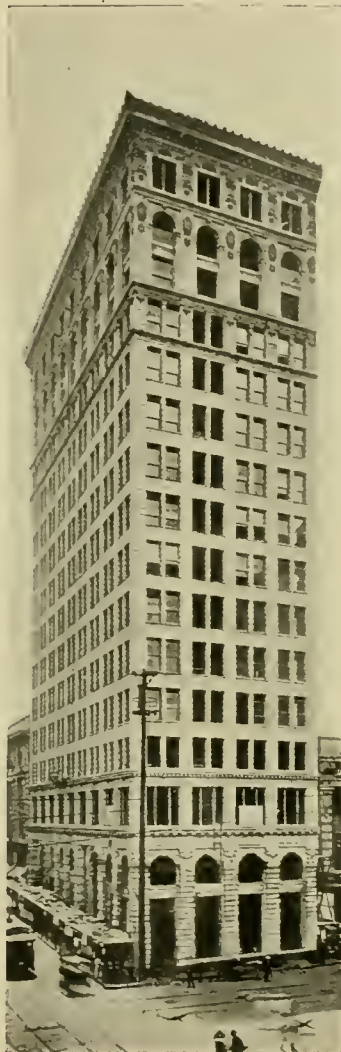
COURT HOUSE.

Atlanta is the county seat of Fulton County. This fine Court House building was erected recently.



POLICE STATION.

The Central Police Station cost \$100,000, and is equipped with a complete police signal system with telephone connections. During 1903 the expenditures of the Police Department amounted to \$151,151.23.



Fourth National Bank Building.



Empire Building.



Century Building.

THE SKYSCRAPERS OF ATLANTA.

Atlanta is famous for immense office buildings. The heart of the city resembles the lower end of New York. Each lofty structure has a steel frame, is supplied with every modern convenience, and has a costly interior finish. The ground floors are occupied by the superb offices of financial institutions.



PRUDENTIAL BUILDING.
A ten-story palatial hive of industry of modern construction.



THE ATLANTA STORE OF THE S. H. KRESS & CO. SYNDICATE.



Equitable Building.



Lowndes Building.

TYPICAL BUSINESS BLOCKS.

Almost all the great concerns with a business of national extent make this city their Southern headquarters. Atlanta has, as a result, more tall fire-proof steel-frame office buildings than any other Southern city.



ATLANTA MILLING COMPANY.

State Capitol.

Conditions in Atlanta are highly favorable to manufacturing industries. In 1900 there were 400 establishments in the city, employing 9,000 operatives at good wages, with an annual pay-roll of over three millions of dollars.



THE ENGLISH-AMERICAN BUILDING.
A unique eleven-story office building of the flatiron type.



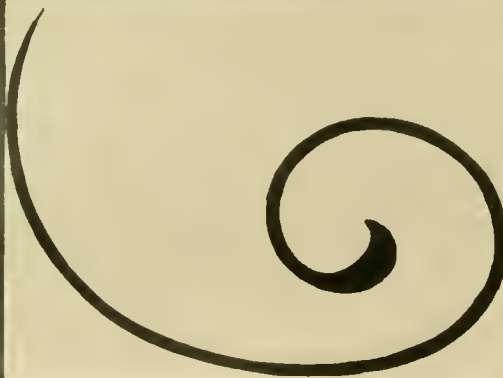
THE POST OFFICE.

The receipts of the Atlanta Post Office for 1903 were \$377,047.45, an increase of fourteen and four-fifths per cent. over the year previous. The postal receipts on newspapers exceed those of Baltimore, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Omaha or New Orleans.



UNITED STATES FEDERAL PRISON.

The United States Federal Prison, three miles from the city, is one of the most important in the United States.



HEADQUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT AND DRUM CORPS.

Atlanta has a model Fire Department, equipped with modern apparatus, and supplied with water at fire pressure from the pumping station of the waterworks. The splendid Fireman's Drum Corps is the only one of its kind in the United States.



THE ARAGON HOTEL.

A hostelry which has long enjoyed an enviable reputation with the traveling public. Atlanta is a stop-over point for the Florida travel, and is becoming known as a summer resort by reason of its elevation, bracing atmosphere and cool climate.



ATLANTA IN '64.

In July, 1864, General William T. Sherman and the Federal Army in front of Atlanta were furiously attacked by the Confederate forces in command of General J. B. Hood. These were the severest and most sanguinary battles ever fought on the soil of Georgia. For over a month afterward the fighting was more or less continuous until Sherman had worked around toward the rear of the city and Hood was compelled to evacuate the defences. The Federal troops entered on September 2, 1864.



ATLANTA IN '64.

The city suffered severely during the attacks and counter attacks of the opposing armies. After an occupation of over two months, in the middle of November, 1864, the Federal Army started on the "March to the Sea," and Atlanta was destroyed by fire. Of more than 2,000 houses existing previous to hostilities, only 300 escaped, and many of them in a shattered condition. This and the opposite view show the result of shell-fire and the torch. No other city on the continent has survived such destruction.



CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.



THE GRADY MONUMENT.

Erected in honor of the eloquent Henry W. Grady.



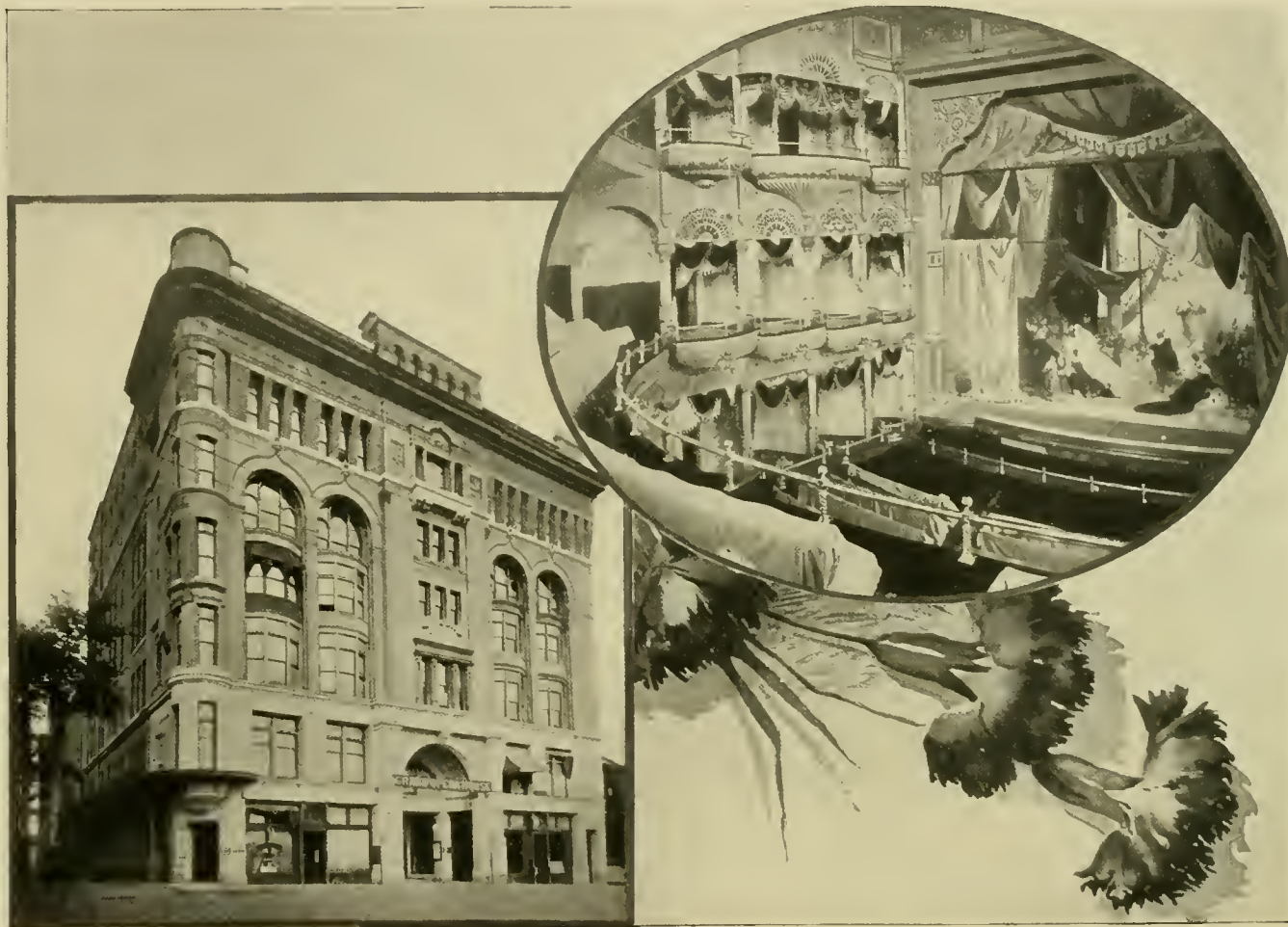
CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

To the memory of the brave men who fought for the South.

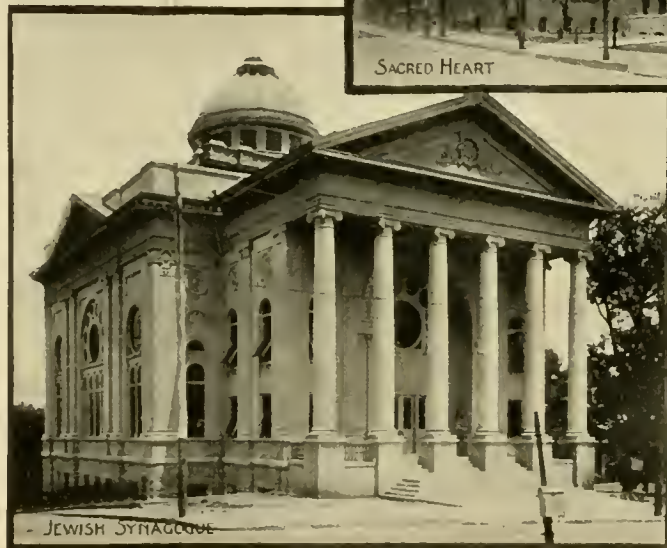


THE GRADY HOSPITAL.

A large and well-equipped institution supported by the city of Atlanta. Erected in memory of the late Henry W. Grady, who acquired national fame as the most prominent representative of the New Southern spirit.



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
A theatre without an equal in the South.



A GROUP OF BEAUTIFUL CHURCHES.

The citizens of Atlanta are church-goers. There are one hundred and forty churches within the city limits.



North Avenue.

TWO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Central.

Atlanta is the seat of the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church.



Second Baptist.

TWO FINE CHURCH EDIFICES.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal.

The Baptist Home Mission Board is located in Atlanta. Trinity is one of the leading churches of the Methodist denomination.



EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF ATLANTA.

The School of Technology was established by the State of Georgia. The city bore half the cost of the original plant, and contributes regularly to its support. About 600 students attend the Atlanta medical colleges. The Southern Female College is the largest educational institution for women in the South.



OLDEST HOUSE IN ATLANTA.
Built in 1848.

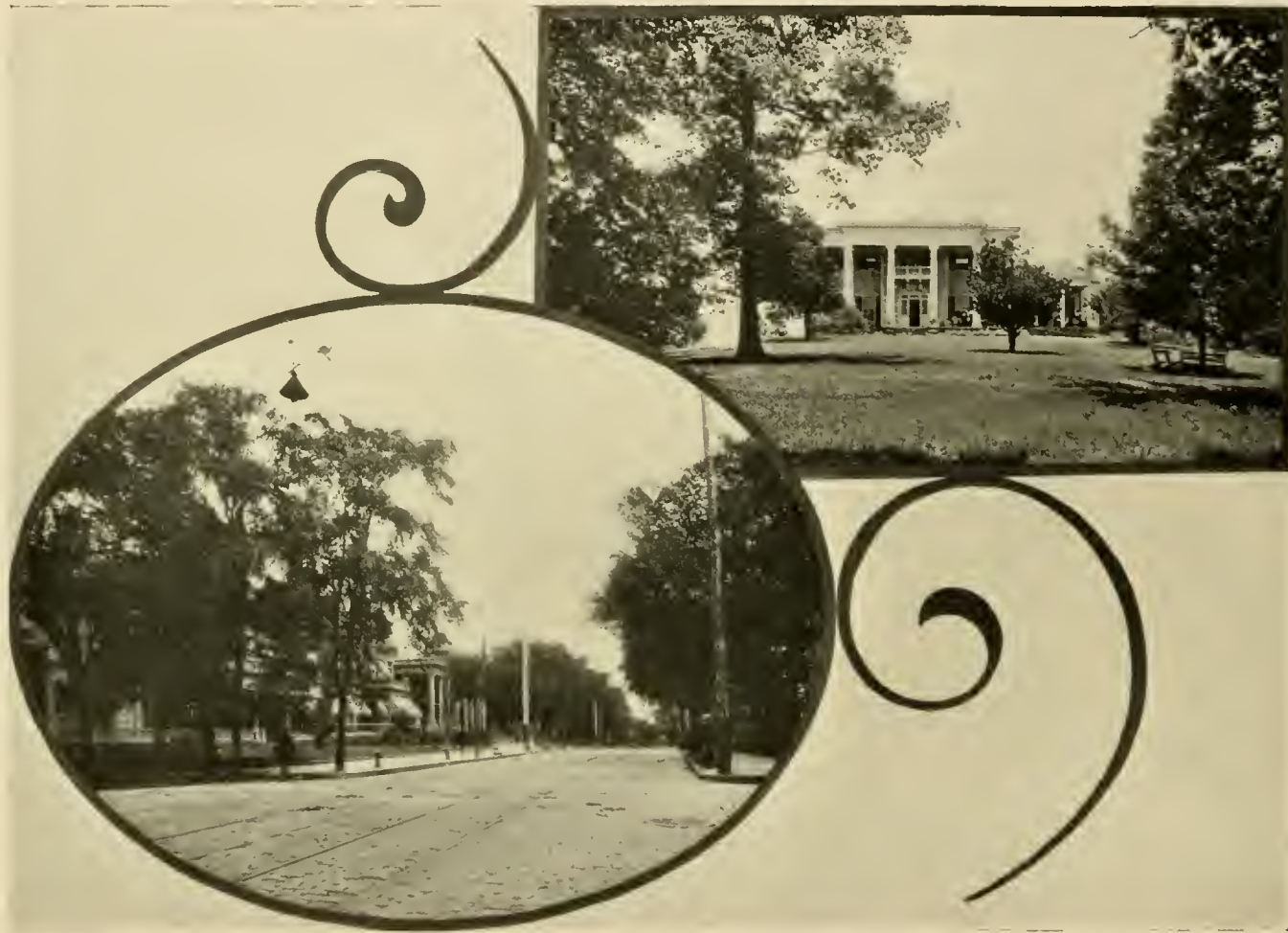


Driving Club



Capital City Club.

ATLANTA CLUBS.

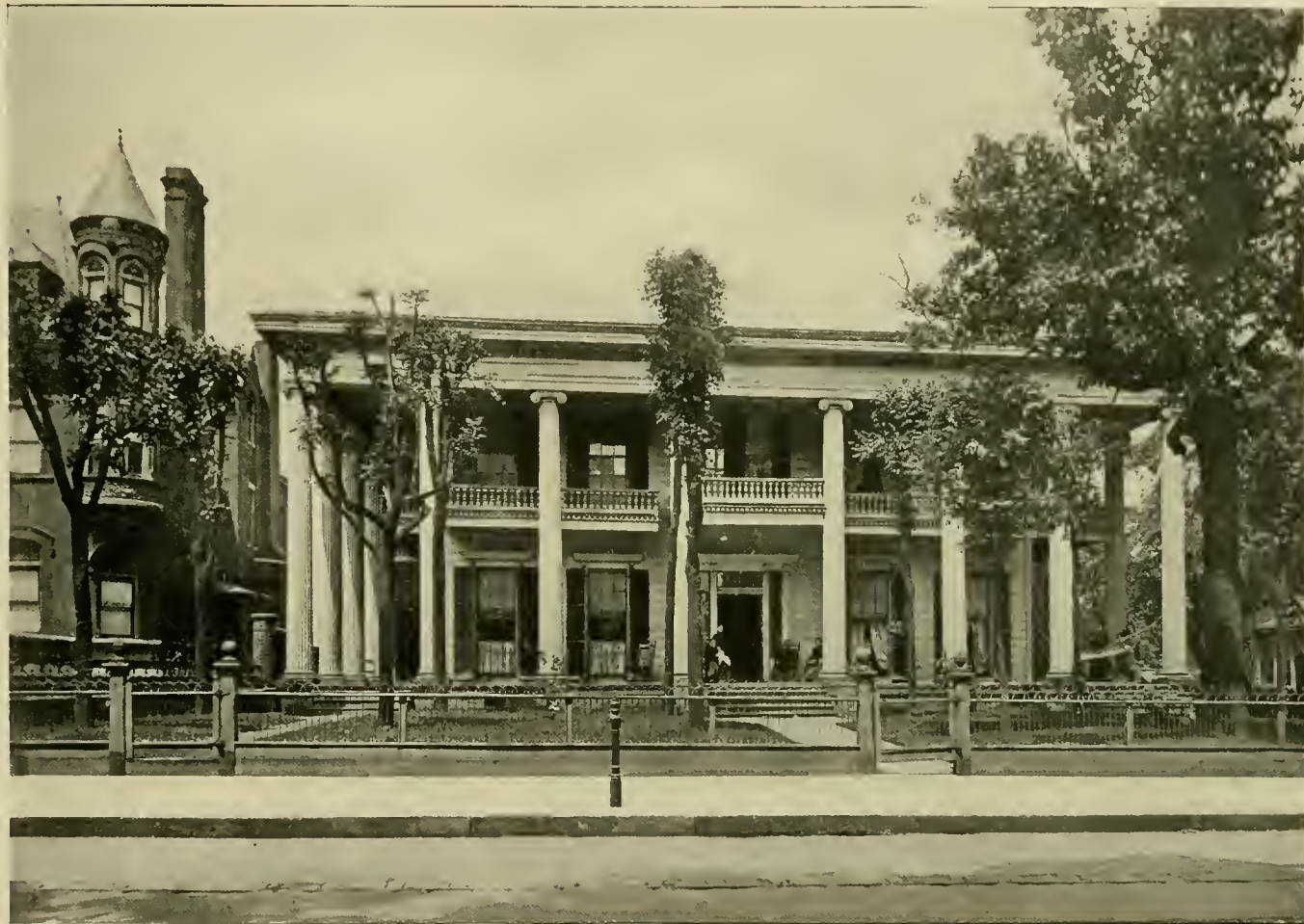


PEACHTREE STREET.

Few cities can show more attractive residential streets. Peachtree Street in particular, is noted for the number of its elegant homes of pleasing architectural design.

RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN B. GORDON.

The home of the famous soldier, a general in the Confederate Army under Lee, afterwards United States Senator and Governor of Georgia.



GENERAL SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS DURING THE WAR.

This mansion was the headquarters of General Sherman while the Federal Army of nearly 100,000 men occupied Atlanta during September, October and a part of November, 1864. It escaped destruction when the "March to the Sea" began.



SCENES IN GRANT PARK.

This park is at the edge of the city near a battlefield of 1894. It is a beautiful sylvan retreat, with a Zoo and Cyclorama added to the natural attractions.



VIEWS IN GRANT PARK.

The view at the right shows old entrenchments used during the war.



THE LAKE AT THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

The Exposition Buildings are situated in Piedmont Park, the scene of a battle during Sherman's campaign, half a mile beyond the city limits. Here are many fine buildings in which several successful fairs and expositions have been held. A beautiful lake adds to the picturesqueness of the site.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 498 779 2